

15th September, 1960

B.C.S. 1960/7

Res.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS

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## G E N E R A L - New South Wales

Statistics for recent months reflect continuing expansion in the economy. Strong labour demand has reduced the number of unemployed and others seeking work to less than it has been for some years. Record levels are being maintained in the production of basic materials, new building, goods traffic, motor vehicle registrations, trade and money turnovers.

Favourable seasonal conditions prevailed in July and August. Wool deliveries in the two months were lighter than in 1959, and wool prices at the opening of the current season were well below the level of last year.

## PART I ; EMPLOYMENT &amp; NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES

## E M P L O Y M E N T (See also graph p.104)

The expansion in Australian employment continued in August 1960. During the month the number of unplaced applicants registered with Commonwealth Employment Service offices decreased by 4,400 to 39,900 and was then about one-third less than a year earlier, and the number of persons on unemployment benefit declined by 2,000 to 12,900, which is the lowest number since the end of 1956.

In New South Wales the number of unplaced applicants for jobs declined in August by 2,000 to 13,500 and the number of persons on unemployment benefit by 1,000 to 4,200, while unfilled vacancies registered with Commonwealth Employment Service offices rose by 1,900 to 17,200. Since August 1959 there has been a decline of 45 percent. in the number of unplaced applicants and of 61 percent. in unemployment beneficiaries, whereas unfilled vacancies rose by 62 percent.

## COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

End of Month	1951	1952	1958	1959		1960		
	August	December	August	July	August	June	July	August
NEW SOUTH WALES (Including A.C.T.) - Persons								
UNPLACED APPLICANTS (Not at Work)	4,300	35,700	24,500	26,500	24,300	15,800	15,500	13,500
VACANCIES Remaining Unfilled	58,900	5,900	7,100	8,700	10,600	14,300	15,300	17,200
Persons Receiving UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT	100	23,100	11,400	11,900	10,900	5,500	5,200	4,200
A U S T R A L I A - Persons								
UNPLACED APPLICANTS	8,900	66,400	63,000	63,600	59,200	47,200	44,200	39,900
UNFILLED VACANCIES	139,000	20,900	8,300	21,500	24,700	31,700	33,700	37,800
ON UNEMPL.BENEFIT	300	42,000	28,300	27,400	24,800	16,300	14,900	12,900

The demand for labour in New South Wales remains strongest in the metropolitan area. There, vacancies for men nearly doubled over the past year and unfilled vacancies were one and a half times more than the number of unplaced applicants. Although there has been some improvement outside the metropolitan area the number of unplaced applicants, particularly women, remains well above unfilled vacancies (excess of unplaced men 1900 and women 2600). Out of 4,200 persons on unemployment benefit at the end of August, 1300 were in the Sydney area, 400 each in Wollongong and Newcastle and about 200 each in Broken Hill, Cessnock, Maitland and Lismore.

## COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE = New South Wales = End of August

	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			Change: August '59 to '60		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	Males	Females	Total
p e r c e n t .									
UNPLACED APPLICANTS									
Metrop.	8,600	7,900	3,100	4,300	4,100	2,300	- 61.4	- 44.1	- 55.7
Rest of State	7,800	8,100	4,600	3,800	4,200	3,500	= 43.0	= 16.5	= 34.0
State	16,400	16,000	7,700	8,100	8,300	5,800	- 52.0	- 30.2	- 44.6
UNFILLED VACANCIES									
Metrop.	2,400	4,000	7,800	2,800	4,100	5,700	+ 94.8	+ 40.0	+ 67.2
Rest of State	1,400	1,800	2,700	500	700	900	+ 52.1	+ 21.4	+ 42.9
UNFILLED VACANCIES AS PERCENTAGE OF UNPLACED APPLICANTS									
Metrop.	27.9	50.8	256.2	64.0	99.2	248.6			
Rest of State	18.5	22.2	59.1	13.9	18.2	26.5			
State	23.4	36.3	137.2	40.5	57.6	114.3			



A survey of larger privately-owned factories in New South Wales (by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Statistician) shows progressive increases in employment since the second half of 1959. Employment in August increased by 700 to 238,100 and was then 13,300 or 6 percent. higher than in August 1959, as compared with increases of 2 percent. in each of the two preceding years. Increases in recent months were spread over the major industry groups, but there has been a set back in a few instances, e.g. in ship building and television manufacture. About 79 percent. of the 736 reporting firms employed some staff on overtime in August; 61 percent. of the firms made no appreciable staff change during the month and staff was increased by 21 percent. and reduced by 18 percent. of these firms.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN LARGER PRIVATE FACTORIES SURVEYED - New South Wales

Industrial Group	Aug. '57	Aug. '58	July '59	Aug. '59	June '60	July '60	Aug. '60
Building Materials	16,200	16,800	16,600	16,600	17,300	17,500	17,600
Basic Metals	36,800	38,500	40,200	40,300	42,500	42,800	43,100
Transport Equipment	21,400	20,700	21,400	21,500	22,700	22,600	22,700
Other Metal Mfrs.	52,700	55,300	55,200	55,400	60,000	60,100	60,300
Chemical Products	11,800	12,300	12,600	12,700	13,000	13,000	13,000
Clothing & Textiles	31,200	30,100	30,700	30,700	31,900	32,200	32,300
Food, Drink, Tobacco	20,500	20,500	21,200	21,100	21,900	21,600	21,600
Other Industry	26,100	26,500	26,200	26,500	27,500	27,600	27,500
Total: Men	164,300	167,600	170,400	170,800	178,100	178,400	179,000
Women	52,400	53,100	53,700	54,000	58,700	59,000	59,100
Persons	216,700	220,700	224,100	224,800	236,800	237,400	238,100
Total, excl. Food, etc.	196,200	200,200	202,900	203,700	214,900	215,800	216,500

Civilian employment (excluding defence forces, rural workers and women in private domestic service) in New South Wales increased in July 1960 by 1,600 to a peak of 1,186,300 persons. This was 4 percent. more than in July 1959, as compared with increases of 1.1, 0.8 and 0.6 percent. in the three preceding years, and, following the trend of earlier years, female employment rose faster than male employment. Nearly one half of the increase between July 1959 and 1960 went to factories but there were also appreciable rises for building, finance, trade, health and education.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT - New South Wales

Month	Males	Female	Persons		
			Government	Private	Total
1951 - November	778,100	298,600	248,300	828,400	1,076,700
1954 - January	760,100	281,100	246,100	705,100	1,041,200
1958 - July	812,800	315,400	266,900	861,300	1,128,200
1959 - July	818,600	321,500	270,900	869,200	1,140,100
1960 - May	842,400	338,900	273,000	908,300	1,181,300
June	845,100	339,600	273,100	911,600	1,184,700
July	846,100	340,200	273,000	913,300	1,186,300
Percent. Increase in Year ended July					
1956-57	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.6
1957-58	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.8
1958-59	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.1
1959-60	3.4	5.8	0.8	5.1	4.0

July	Mining & Quarrying	Factories	Building and Constr.	Transport & Commun.	Finance and Property	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Prof. & Personal Services	TOTAL Incl. Others
1958	25,600	432,300	69,500	132,900	46,100	68,800	98,700	167,500	1,128,200
1959	22,900	438,000	70,900	132,100	48,500	69,300	98,400	171,900	1,140,100
1960	23,100	460,200	76,100	133,000	52,100	73,000	102,100	178,100	1,186,300

Civilian employment in Australia increased between July 1959 and 1960 by 100,600 or 3.4 percent. to 3.04m. as compared with increases of 1.7 percent. in 1958-1959 and 1.1 percent. in 1957-1958.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT - By States - Australia $\emptyset$

As at July	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queensland	South A.	Western A.	Tasmania	AUSTRALIA
1958	1,128,200	838,300	380,300	250,300	184,400	89,700	2,833,500
1959	1,140,100	856,700	386,800	258,300	187,100	90,300	2,942,900
1960	1,186,300	887,500	393,400	266,500	191,100	93,100	3,043,500

$\emptyset$  Including Australian Capital and Northern Territories

WAGES AND EARNINGS = New South Wales (See also graph p.135)

There has been a marked increase in wage rates since the second half of 1959. The basic wage for adult males under State awards rose as a result of automatic quarterly adjustments from £13.17.0 in August, 1959 to £14.5.0 in May and £14.8.0 in August, 1960. The basic wage under Commonwealth awards was raised by 15/- to £14.3.0 in June, 1959 but was left unchanged after the annual review in 1960. Average minimum wage rates (calculated on award rates) rose appreciably at the turn of the year, largely as a result of the margins judgment, and in June, 1960 the average of £17.14.8 for men and £12.14.1 for women were 17/2 and 9/6 respectively more than a year earlier. Average weekly total wages paid increased in New South Wales from £22.4m. in the year 1958-59 to £24.7m. in 1959-60, and in Australia from £55.5m. to £61m..

Average earnings per employed male unit, which include bonus, overtime and above-award payments, were £23.15.6 a week in June quarter, 1960, which was £2.9.0 more a year earlier compared with an increase of 12/6 in the preceding twelve months.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS = New South Wales

Month of Change	BASIC WAGE		Month or Quarter	AVERAGE MINIMUM	AVERAGE	TOTAL WAGES
	Adult Males	Sydney		WAGE RATES	EARNINGS	PAID
	State	Commonwealth		Adult Males	Male Unit	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ million
1952-Aug.	11.15. 0	11.15. 0	1952-June	13. 7. 1	15.11. 0	15.39
1957-Aug.	13.10. 0	13. 3. 0	1957-June	16. 4. 0	20. 6. 0	21.36
1958-Aug.	13.14. 0	13. 8. 0	1958-June	16. 9. 1	20.14. 0	22.00
1959-Aug.	13.17. 0	14. 3. 0	1959-June	16.17. 6	21. 6. 6	22.74
1960-May	14. 5. 0	14. 3. 0	1960-March	17.13. 1	21.14. 6	23.76
-Aug.	14. 8. 0	14. 3. 0	-June	17.14. 8	23.15. 6	26.21

The comparative severity of the increase in wage rates during 1959-60 is shown by the following statement of percentage increases in the different wage series in recent years. The basic wage figures have been averaged over the quarter.

<u>June Quarters</u>			<u>BASIC WAGE. Men. Sydney</u>		<u>MINIMUM WAGE RATES</u>		<u>AVERAGE EARNINGS</u>
			<u>State</u>	<u>Commonwealth</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Male Unit</u>
			<u>P e r c e n t a g e   I n c r e a s e s</u>				
1947	to	1956	134.2	125.5	128.6	160.6	172.1
1956	to	1957	5.1	5.4	3.9	3.5	5.0
1957	to	1958	1.4	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.0
1958	to	1959	1.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	3.0
1959	to	1960	3.2	3.8	5.1	3.9	11.5

Seasonally adjusted average weekly total wages paid increased by 4.4 percent. and average weekly earnings by 3.5 percent. from March to June quarter, 1960, compared with increases of 3.7 percent. and 2.6 percent. respectively, in the preceding quarter.

Quarters	AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES PAID				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS. MALE UNITS			
	INDEX. Base 1952-53 = 100. New South Wales. Seasonally Adjusted							
	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
1956-57	133	135	137	138	122	124	126	127
1957-58	139	140	141	142	127	128	128	129
1958-59	144	145	145	146	131	132	132	133
1959-60	153	156	162	169	138	140	143	148

NEW BUILDING - New South Wales (See also graph.p.105)

Number and value of Building approvals in June and July, 1960, although a little below the peak level in March and May, 1960, were well above the general monthly levels in 1959 and earlier years.

Comparing totals for the seven months January-July 1959 and 1960, the number of new dwellings approved increased by 5,290 or 26 percent. to 25,510, this includes increases of 1240 in houses and 4060 in flats. The ratio of new flats to total dwellings approved in the seven months rose from 13 percent. in 1959 to 26 percent. in 1960.

The expansion in home building, together with an even greater increase in approvals for new hotels, shops and offices, raised the total value of building approvals in the seven months from £110m. in 1959 to £144m. in 1960.

NEW BUILDING APPROVED - New South Wales

Period	NUMBER			VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVALS(Excl. Land) - £mill.				
	NEW DWELLINGS			Houses & Flats	Hotels, Shops Offices, Banks	Facto- ries	Other Building	All New Building
	Houses	Flats	Total					
<u>Month of July</u>								
1958	2,990	440	3,430	10.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	17.4
1959	2,770	530	3,300	10.3	1.4	1.2	3.7	16.6
1960	2,720	900	3,710	12.2	2.3	2.5	6.6	23.6
<u>Jan.-July</u>								
1958	17,100	1,630	18,730	59.7	12.3	9.5	21.1	102.6
1959	17,570	2,650	20,220	63.6	11.1	13.9	21.3	109.9
1960	18,810	6,700	25,510	81.9	24.4	12.6	24.8	143.7

TELEVISION AND RADIO - New South Wales and Australia

Television viewers' licenses in Australia as at end of July rose from 599,400 in 1959 to 997,800 in 1960. The increase in the last year included 108,700 to 421,500 in New South Wales, 84,600 to 361,200 in Victoria, 82,800 to 91,400 in South Australia, 73,300 to 74,600 in Queensland, 42,200 from nil in Western Australia and 6,800 to 6,900 in Tasmania. Per hundred of population licenses in July 1960 averaged 10 in Australia (13 in Victoria, 11 in New South Wales, 10 in South Australia, 5 in Queensland and Western Australia). Broadcast listeners' licenses declined between July 1959 and 1960 by 1,700 to 830,500 in New South Wales, but they rose in the other States giving increases for the Commonwealth of 15,200 to 2,280,700, which is equivalent to about 22 per 100 of population.

Production of television sets in Australia increased in 1959-60 by 46 percent. to 441,900 sets. New South Wales production represented 74 percent. of the Australian total, as against 68 percent. in 1958-59, and the increase there over the year was 52 percent. (to 327,000 sets), as compared with 13 percent. (to 114,800 sets) in the other States. Table models and screen sizes of 17" and under represent a diminishing proportion of total production: in the last three years (1957-58 to 1959-60) the proportion of table models declined from 47 to 38 and 27 percent. and for the small screen size from 31 to 13 and 5 percent.

An increase of 7 percent. to 405,200 in the production of radio sets in Australia in 1959-60 came also mainly from New South Wales where output rose from 230,600 to 251,800. Expansion in car and portable sets which now make up two thirds of total production has compensated for the decline in the demand for other types of radios.

In Force	TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENSES				BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENSES		
	N.S.W.	Victoria	Other	Australia	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia
July 1957	36,600	53,900	-	90,500	779,900	1,333,300	2,113,200
1958	162,300	165,200	-	327,500	786,400	1,360,200	2,146,600
1959	312,800	276,600	10,000	599,400	832,200	1,433,300	2,265,500
1960	421,500	361,200	215,100	997,800	830,500	1,450,200	2,280,700

Year	TELEVISION SETS			RADIO SETS		
	Factory Production					
	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia	N.S.W.	Other States	Australia
1956-57	77,000	44,200	121,200	242,700	215,300	458,000
1957-58	180,000	102,500	282,500	230,700	150,100	380,800
1958-59	214,400	102,000	316,400	230,600	147,700	378,300
1959-60	327,100	114,800	441,900	251,800	153,400	405,200

PRODUCTION = New South Wales and Australia (See also graph p. 105)

New South Wales production of basic materials so far this year has shown further substantial growth. Coal production in the thirty-six weeks ended 27th August was 10 percent. higher than last year, and for the seven months ended July there were increases in the production of pig iron of 18 percent, steel 9 percent, gas 7 percent, electricity 13 percent, and cement 18 percent.

PRODUCTION = New South Wales

Thirty six Weeks ended <sup>W</sup>	COAL	January to July	PIG IRON	INGOT STEEL	GAS	ELECTRICITY
	000 tons		Thousand Tons		Mill. Therms	MillkWh.
31/8/1957	10,042	1957	1,112	1,709	68.0	4,200
30/8/1958	10,506	1958	1,176	1,775	66.9	4,521
29/8/1959	10,309	1959	1,231	1,900	67.5	4,931
27/8/1960	11,321	1960	1,454	2,070	72.2	5,577

Ø Including three weeks holidays.

Most of the expansion in New South Wales electricity generation in 1959-60 and earlier years came from thermal stations. Hydro generation, although rising, gave only 9 percent of total supplies.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION	Y e a r e n d e d J u n e					
N.S.W. - Mill. kWh.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Thermal	5797	6047	6595	7194	7624	8375
Hydro	154	453	410	401	651	819
T o t a l	5951	6500	7005	7595	8275	9194

New South Wales coal production increased in the year 1959-60 (52 weeks ended 18th June) by 578,000 tons to the new record figure of 16.3m. tons. There was little change in black coal production in other States, and the Australian total reached a peak of 21m. tons, as compared with 20.4m. tons and 20.2m. tons in the two preceding years. Australian coal exports increased by 71 percent, from 650,000 tons (valued at £2.7m.) in 1958-59 to 1.1m. tons (£4.4m.) in 1959-60. The latter included shipments of 810,000 tons to Japan and 150,000 tons to New Caledonia. Exports had not exceeded 1 mill. tons since the early 1920's when New Zealand, Chile the Philippines, the Dutch Indies and other Asian countries were among the principal markets. Brown coal production in Victoria has shown rapid growth in the last two years with increases of 1.4m. tons and 1.6m. tons to a total of 13.9m. tons.

COAL PRODUCTION = AUSTRALIA = Thousand Tons

Black Coal	Average 1937-39	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 <sup>X</sup>
New South Wales	10,273	15,230	15,654	15,762	16,340
Queensland	1,184	2,749	2,588	2,597	2,609
Western Australia	572	842	852	904	897
Victoria	310	118	117	98	85
Tasmania	91	282	267	292	298
South Australia	.....	524	709	724	722
Total; Underground	12,430	17,669	18,083	18,585	19,135
Open Cuts	.....	2,076	2,104	1,792	1,816
T O T A L	12,430	19,745	20,187	20,377	20,951
Brown Coal - Victoria	3,573	10,772	10,866	12,243	13,900

<sup>X</sup> Preliminary for 52 weeks ended 18th June 1960; output for the 54 weeks ended 2nd July was 17.1m. in N.S.W. and 21.9m. tons in Australia.



TRANSPORT SERVICES = New South Wales

The summary of transport statistics from New South Wales shown below indicates a continuing expansion in private motor transport during the year 1959-60 as well as an appreciable increase in goods traffic by rail, sea and air. The upward trend in air passenger traffic, after a halt in 1958-59, was resumed but in the Government transport services an increase in bus traffic did not fully compensate for the decline in tram transport, and rail passenger traffic remained near the 1958-59 level.

SUMMARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES TRANSPORT STATISTICS

			Year ended June, or as at end June					
			1939	1945	1955	1958	1959	1960
<u>Motor Vehicles on State Register</u>								
Cars	Thousands		213	183	437	550	585	624
Lorries and Vans	"		77	83	224	266	287	311
Public Passenger Vehicles	"		5	5	8	9	9	9
<u>Traffic</u>								
Railway-Passenger Journeys	million		187	254	281	259	254	255
Goods (1)	mill.tons		15	18	19	18	19	22
Shipping-Cargo discharged	" "		6.1	6.2	9.3	11.6	11.6	12.4P
Cargo shipped	" "		5.5	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.4	7.8P
<u>Air Transport (2)</u>								
Passenger Journeys -	thousands		n.a.	142	1205	1430	1454X	1681X
Freight & Mail Carried	000 tons		n.a.	3.3	36.6	32.9	28.9X	34.2X
<u>Metropolitan Transport, Sydney &amp; Newcastle</u>								
State Tramways -	mill. pass. journeys		314	430	192	115	69	45
State Buses -	" " "		63	122	218	194	224	238
Ferries -	" " "		28	37	19	16	16	n.a.

(1). Excluding Livestock; (2). All regular services with terminal in New South Wales.

(X). Twelve months ended March, 1959 and 1960. P. Preliminary.

GOVERNMENT TRAMS AND BUSES = Sydney and Newcastle

Passenger traffic on Government trams and buses has declined each year since the end of the war when it exceeded 500m. passengers a year. In 1959-60 Sydney buses carried 210m. passengers, as against 195m. in 1958-59 but tram traffic fell from 69m. to 45m. and Newcastle traffic from 29m. to 28m., making a total fall from 293m. to 283m. (see table above).

Earnings on operating account fell by £300,000 over the year and working expenditure rose by £111,000; the deficiency on account of the Sydney services rose by £332,000 to £759,000 while the working surplus for Newcastle was reduced from £84,000 to £5,000. Depreciation and capital charges of £1,533,000 were close to the 1958-59 figure, leaving an overall deficit of £2,287,000 or £416,000 more than in 1958-59 and the highest deficit since 1955-56.

GOVERNMENT TRAMS AND BUSES = Sydney and Newcastle

GOVERNMENT TRAMS AND BUSES - Sydney and Newcastle									
Year ended June	Working Account					Deprec. and	Net	Passengers	
	Earnings		Expend.			Cap. Charges	Deficit	Carried	
	Sydney & Newcastle		Sydney	Newc.	Total	Sydney and Newcastle			
	£ t h o u s a n d s								million
1950	- 9,299 -	- 9,552 -	- - 211 -	- - 42 -	- - 253 -	- - - 551 -	- - 804 -	- - 478 -	
1956	11,067	14,017	-2,755	- 195	-2,950	1,188	- 4,138	395	
1957	14,260	14,215	- 88	133	45	1,214	- 1,169	324	
1958	13,821	13,871	- 193	143	- 50	1,397	- 1,447	310	
1959	13,260	13,603	- 427	84	- 343	1,528	- 1,871	293	
1960	12,960	13,714	- 759	5	- 754	1,533	- 2,287	283	

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS

A comparatively heavy volume of goods and passenger traffic raised gross earnings for the month of July from about £6m. in 1958 and £6.5m. in 1959 to £7m. in 1960, and the working surplus from £46,000 and £496,000 to £720,000.

N.S.W. RAILWAYS = Month of July		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Passenger Journeys	millions	22.7	22.2	20.9	20.3	21.3
Goods (excl. livestock)	mill.tons	1.62	1.57	1.62	1.79	1.88
Gross Earnings	£thousand	6,334	6,287	5,969	6,483	6,974
Working Expenses	£thousand	6,414	6,084	5,923	5,987	6,254
Net Earnings, Working A/c	£thousand	80	203	46	496	720

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS = New South Wales (See also graph. p.105)

In July 1960 registrations of new cars numbered 5,930 and of new station wagons 1,570, being higher by 610 and 470 respectively than in July 1959. Registrations of new lorries, utilities etc. however declined by 430 to 2,120 over the year. Comparing the seven months ended July 1959 and 1960 there were increases in new cars of 24 percent. and station wagons of 52 percent. whilst new lorries etc. declined by 5 percent.

With increasing scrappages new registrations are rising faster than total registrations. The increase between July 1959-60 of 39,100 to 626,980 in the number of cars registered was equivalent to 57 percent. of new car registrations in that period, as compared with ratios of 60 percent. and 68 percent. in the two preceding years. For other vehicles the ratios were 56 percent. in 1959-60 and 61 percent. in 1958-59.

NEW SOUTH WALES	NEW REGISTRATIONS, Monthly Av.			ON REGISTER at end of period	
	Cars	Station Wagons	Lorries, Utilities, Vans	Cars	Lorries, Utilities, Vans incl. Station Wagons
1958-July	4,790	700	2,110	552,980	267,500
1959-Jan./June	4,700	850	2,050	585,090	286,620
July	5,320	1,100	2,550	587,880	288,970
1960-Jan./June	5,620	1,300	2,000	623,470	310,580
July	5,930	1,570	2,120	626,980	312,520
	Twelve Months ended July			Increase	in Twelve Months ended July
1958	56,430	4,990	22,780	38,660	14,000
1959	57,760	10,160	24,770	34,900	21,470
1960	68,820	16,140	25,700	39,100	23,550



## PART II FINANCE AND TRADE

MAJOR TRADING BANKS = Australia

With a fall of £4m. in August 1960 the seasonal decline in trading bank deposits in the five months from March 1960 totalled £82m. Last year deposits rose £3m. in August, and the decline in the five months from March was £48m. Advances rose £6m. in the month and £131m. in the five months ended August 1960, compared with an increase of £48m. in the five months of August 1959. With this year's accelerated decrease in deposits and increase in advances, the trading banks sold Government securities to the extent of £106m. in the five months ended March 1960, compared with £25m. last year, and the ratio of cash and securities to deposits fell from 23 percent. in August 1959 to 19 percent. in 1960.

## MAJOR TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia - £ million

PROVIDING BANKS - Business within Australia - £ million											
Average of Weekly Figures	Deposit, at Credit			Advances to Cus- tomers	Reserve Deposit Account	Public Secur- ities	Treas- ury Bills	Cash Items	Ratio to Deposits		
	of Customers		Total						Advan- ces	Res. Cash & Dep. Secur's	percent.
	Interest	Other									
	£ m i l l i o n										
1957-August	381	1145	1526	868	340	201	23	71	57	22	19
1958-August	432	1107	1539	960	265	194	28	67	62	17	19
1959-March	440	1222	1662	886	250	304	83	66	53	15	27
-July	452	1159	1611	936	250	272	21	66	58	16	22
-August	458	1156	1614	934	250	276	29	64	58	16	23
1960-March	459	1325	1784	935	308	337	38	66	52	17	25
-July	473	1233	1706	1060	303	235	13	70	62	18	19
-August	477	1225	1702	1066	299	231	14	71	63	18	19

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS = New South Wales and Australia

Savings deposits again rose strongly in July 1960, by £6m. to £548m. in New South Wales and by £14m. to £1536m. in Australia. Increases in deposits over the twelve months ended July were £54m. or 11 percent for New South Wales and £132m. or 9½ percent. for Australia, and savings per head of population advanced from £132 to £144 for the State and from £140 to £150 for the Commonwealth.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS - New South Wales and Australia - £million

	NEW SOUTH WALES			AUSTRALIA			
	C'wealth Savings Bank	Other Savings Banks	All Savings Banks	C'wealth Savings Bank	State Savings Bank	Other Savings Banks	All Savings Banks
Deposits at End of Month							
July 1957	362.9	62.0	424.9	715.8	401.2	118.1	1235.1
July 1958	367.8	84.1	451.9	730.1	414.8	159.9	1304.8
June 1959	381.0	107.3	488.3	757.2	431.0	203.1	1391.3
July 1959	382.5	110.8	493.3	761.0	433.0	209.9	1403.9
June 1960	402.4	139.2	541.6	800.3	455.1	267.3	1522.7
July 1960	405.8	142.0	547.8	806.1	457.9	272.5	1536.5
Increase : July to July							
1957-58	4.9	22.1	27.0	14.3	13.6	41.8	69.7
1958-59	14.7	26.7	41.4	30.9	18.2	50.0	99.1
1959-60	23.3	31.2	54.5	45.1	24.9	62.6	132.6

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

Share prices in Sydney which had eased in June 1960 recovered in July, and the upward trend was maintained in August and early September when new peaks were reached. Between August 1959 and 1960 the index for industrial shares increased by 20 per cent. and the index for 75 companies by 25 percent.

INDEX OF SHARE PRICES - SYDNEY - Base: 1948 to 1950 = 100

	Manufacturing & Distributing	Retail	Pastoral Companies	Insurance	75 Companies inc. Other	34 Active Shares
1951 - Peak	149	130	167	174	139	132
1956 - Low	112	119	126	124	112	108
1958 August	136	122	128	175	131	131
1959 August	171	150	154	224	168	172
1960 June	206	187	212	287	208	210
July	205	183	200	290	208	210
August	205	185	195	297	210	212

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS

Governmental revenue totalling £25.6m. in July-August 1960 was £3m. more than in 1959, through increases in the Commonwealth grant, State taxes and other incomes. Government expenditure in the two months rose by £2.4m. to £24.9m. A continuing improvement in railway finances raised the surplus on the working account of the business undertakings to £1.3m. from £0.4m. in the previous year. Gross loan expenditure of £6.3m. in July-August 1960 was £900,000 less than in 1959.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS - In £millions

Revenue	July-August			Expenditure	July-August		
	1958	1959	1960		1958	1959	1960
Cwth.Gen'l Grant	10.2	11.1	12.1	Net Debt Charges	3.7	4.7	5.4
State Taxation	6.5	7.3	8.7	Other excl. above			
Other Governmental	3.7	4.2	4.8	Governmental	16.3	17.8	19.5
Total Government	20.4	22.6	25.6	Total above	20.0	22.5	24.9
Railways	11.1	12.2	13.2	Railways	11.7	11.9	12.1
Tram & Bus Service	2.0	2.0	2.0	Tram & Bus Service	2.1	2.2	2.1
Sydney Harbour	.5	.5	.6	Sydney Harbour	.4	.3	.3
Total Business	13.6	14.7	15.8	Total Business	14.2	14.4	14.5
Total Revenue	34.0	37.3	41.4	Total Expenditure	34.2	36.9	39.4
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS & SERVICES					5.7	7.2	6.3

RETAIL SALES = Large Sydney Stores

Comparisons for the half-year January-June 1959 and 1960 in the turnover of a group of large city stores show increases in all major departments excepting television. Increases exceeding 5 percent. were recorded in all sections of clothing, as well as in furniture, hardware, fancy, sports and travel goods. An increase of 3 percent. in sales of piece goods was substantially less than the decreases in earlier years. The increase in the total sales of all departments was 8 percent. compared with 1 percent. between the years 1958 and 1959. The value of stocks at the end of July 1960 was 3 percent. higher than a year earlier and increased in all groups listed below except household piece goods and men's and boys' wear.

LARGE SYDNEY STORES = Percentage Changes compared with previous Year

Commodity Group	VALUE OF SALES				VALUE OF STOCK (July)		
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	P e r c e n t a g e						
Piecegoods - Household	- 4	+ 1	- 1	+ 3	- 3	- 11	- 2
Dress	- 3	- 7	- 8	+ 3	- 5	- 16	+ 2
Women's Wear	+ 1	- 1	+ 4	+ 12	- 4	- 5	+ 6
Men's and Boys' Wear	+ 1	+ 2	..	+ 8	+ 1	- 8	- 3
Boots and Shoes	+ 1	+ 2	+ 7	+ 5	- 4	- 3	+ 2
All Clothing & Piecegoods	..	- 1	+ 2	+ 7	- 3	- 3	+ 1
Furniture (incl. T.V.)	+ 4	+ 11	- 3	+ 3	- 1	- 11	+ 7
Hardware & Electrical	+ 5	+ 5	..	+ 6	- 3	- 7	+ 4
ALL ITEMS (Incl. other)	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1	+ 8	- 1	- 7	+ 3

January-June

The value of sales in these stores in July 1960 (26 business days) was 1 percent. higher than in July 1959 (27 business days).

# HIRE PURCHASE = Australia and New South Wales

(Statistics, which are subject to revision, refer to firms that finance retail sales but do not retail goods themselves.)

Hire purchase business continued to expand in 1959-60, though the growth was not quite as fast as in some earlier years. Balances outstanding in Australia rose in the year by £65m. or 18 percent. to £420m. as compared with increases of 20 and 25 percent. in the two preceding years. Balances outstanding in New South Wales were £162m., an increase of 15 percent in the year, and represents 39 percent. of the Australian total at June, 1960.

The main increase in new transactions in 1959-60, as in 1958-59, occurred in the motor and machinery groups. The household goods group, after rising rapidly in 1957-58 (through the introduction of television) has since increased at a slower rate. The value of goods sold under new agreements in Australia rose from £391m. in 1958-59 to £444m. in 1959-60, and the number of agreements from 1.26m. to 1.33m. The average value of goods sold per agreement increased in the year for motor vehicles by £22 to £743, for plant and machinery by £73 to £780 and for household goods by £2 to £102. The proportion of sales value financed rose again reaching 64.66 and 83 percent in the respective groups. The average for all groups was 68 percent in 1959-60 as compared with 67 percent. in 1958-59 and 63 percent. in 1954-55

## RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS OF FINANCE BUSINESSES

	Year ended June			Increase Year ended June			
	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£ million			P e r c e n t .			
<u>BALANCE OUTSTANDING</u>							
30th June, New South Wales	111.9	141.0	162.1	8.1	30.9	26.1	15.0
Australia	296.7	354.9	419.7	11.1	25.4	19.6	18.2
<u>NEW AGREEMENTS, Australia</u>							
<u>VALUE OF GOODS:</u> Motor Group	257.6	285.2	330.3	5.7	13.9	10.7	15.8
Plant & Machinery	15.8	22.0	26.6	21.7	9.5	38.8	20.7
Household & Personal Goods	82.6	83.4	86.2	2.7	57.0	...	4.2
Total, All Goods	357.0	390.6	443.8	5.9	22.1	9.4	13.8
<u>AMOUNT FINANCED:</u>							
Total, All Goods	235.3	259.7	300.6	2.6	24.6	10.4	15.8
<u>NEW AGREEMENTS, Australia</u>							
<u>NUMBER, All Groups</u>	1.196	1.262	1.327	16.4	17.7	5.6	5.1
<u>AVERAGE VALUE PER AGREEMENT</u>	£						
Motor Vehicles, Tractors etc.	715	721	743	2.6	0.8	0.3	3.1
Plant & Machinery	706	707	780	7.0	5.4	..	10.3
Household & Personal Goods	102	100	102	2.6	29.1	-2.0	2.0
<u>PROPORTION FINANCED:</u>	P e r c e n t						
Motor Vehicles, Tractors &c	61.1	62.1	64.1	2.7	0.3	1.6	3.2
Plant & Machinery	64.4	64.1	65.7	3.9	1.7	-0.5	2.5
Household & Personal Goods	81.1	82.2	82.6	-1.1	1.0	1.4	0.5

## OVERSEA TRADE = Australia

The value of Australian exports increased in the year 1959-60 by 15 percent., from £812m. to £938m. which is the highest value since 1956-57 (£993m.). Wool exports increased by £84m. to £386m., or from 37 percent., to 41 percent., of the total exports. Exports of wheat and flour, dairy products, skins and minerals also recovered from the comparatively low 1958-59 levels, but exports of meats and sugar declined. The value of imports increased by 16 percent., in the year to a total of £927m. The principal increase (£62m.) was in the metals and machinery group (especially vehicles, tractors and other machines) which made up 38 percent., of the total, and there were smaller increases in the other major import groups.

## OVERSEA TRADE - Australia -

	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60P	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60P
	Value in £ million				Percent. of Total			
	E x p o r t s							
Wool	483.7	373.4	302.2	386.3	48.7	45.7	37.2 X	41.2
Meats	51.0	55.2	97.2	88.0	5.1	6.8	12.0	9.4
Wheat and Flour	82.3	43.5	52.4	77.4	8.3	5.3	6.5	8.3
Butter and Cheese	29.7	17.5	29.4	33.6	3.0	2.1	3.6	3.6
Hides and Skins	24.3	25.4	23.6	31.8	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.4
Sugar	28.8	35.0	32.2	26.7	2.9	4.3	4.0	2.8
Minerals and Metals	103.2	80.2	77.0	86.7	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.2
Others	189.9	187.7 X	197.5	207.2 X	19.0	22.9	24.3	22.1
T o t a l	992.9	817.9	811.5	937.7	100	100	100	100

## I m p o r t s

Metals, Machines	265.2	282.4	292.9	355.3	38.4 X	35.7	36.8	38.3
Oils, Fats and Waxes	95.5	101.7	104.5	106.9	13.3	12.8	13.1	11.5
Yarns, Textiles, etc.	91.4	108.5	97.0	111.1	12.8	13.7	12.2	12.0
Paper Pulp etc.	41.8	45.1	48.2	55.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9
Chemicals etc.	30.4	37.5	39.9	47.8	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.2
Rubber, incl. manuf.	16.7	16.6	16.8	24.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
Others	178.0	200.1	197.8	227.0	24.7	25.3	24.8	24.5
T o t a l	719.0	791.9	796.6	927.3	100	100	100	100

P. Preliminary

With the higher level of imports in 1959-60, the import surplus with the United Kingdom increased from £51m. to £85m. and with the United States from £48m. to £74m. Greater shipments of wool and other produce are reflected in an increased export surplus with Japan and continental countries. The proportion of Australian trade handled in New South Wales ports in 1959-60, (30 percent. of exports and 45 percent. of imports,) was higher than in recent years.

## OVERSEA TRADE - Australia - By Countries

	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60 (prel.)	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Value in £ million								
United Kingdom	277.5	296.3	221.4	325.0	256.9	307.4	245.5	330.3
Excess Imports		18.8		103.6		50.5		84.8
U.S.A.	66.1	95.5	45.4	104.5	60.7	108.5	75.7	150.1
Excess Imports		29.4		59.1		47.8		74.4
Japan	138.9	12.9	102.8	23.8	102.3	22.9	134.6	41.5
Excess Exports	126.0		78.9		79.4		93.1	
New Zealand	51.0	12.0	55.5	12.8	49.6	12.5	54.2	15.8
Excess Exports	39.0		42.7		37.1		38.4	
Other Commonwealth	144.3	114.8	120.0	115.3	118.7	119.6	128.5	139.0
Excess	29.5		4.7			0.9		10.5
'Common Market' Ø	232.5	167.5	183.0	80.2	139.8	84.1	174.6	107.7
Excess Exports	165.0		102.8		55.7		66.9	
Other Countries	82.6	120.0	89.9	130.3	83.5	141.6	124.6	142.9
Excess Imports		37.4		40.4		58.1		18.3
T o t a l	992.9	719.0	817.9	791.9	811.5	796.6	937.7	927.3
Excess Exports-	273.9		26.0		14.9		10.4	
O v e r s e a T r a d e - N e w S o u t h W a l e s								
Total Value, £mill.	292.4	314.4	230.5	352.7	221.4	352.7	281.0	414.9
Percent. Australia	30%	44%	28%	44%	27%	44%	30%	45%

Ø Belgium-Luxemburg, France, F.R. Germany, Italy, Netherlands.



## PART III: RURAL INDUSTRIES

THE SEASON = New South Wales (See also graph p. 104)

Good rainfalls over most inland districts in July and August greatly improved seasonal prospects. Crops are making excellent progress, shearing is proceeding under favourable conditions, and pastures and stock are doing well for this time of year. Rainfall along the coast, particularly in the north, was below average during the winter, and dairy output has been adversely affected by the dry weather.

RAINFALL INDEX - New South Wales "Normal Rainfall" - 100 for each period  
Districts - N:Northern, C:Central, S:Southern, W:Western

	Sheep Districts					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N	C	S	W	Total	N	C	S	Total	N	C	S	Total
<u>1960</u>													
January	71	110	186	195	133	71	123	202	165	81	128	77	93
February	81	109	90	97	94	67	134	96	104	93	116	220	115
March	42	43	65	55	52	38	43	62	54	85	85	115	89
April	77	63	68	34	65	92	59	63	66	49	42	38	46
May	112	124	219	139	153	108	125	222	182	59	63	77	62
June	38	19	26	28	27	36	19	20	22	59	163	72	87
July	108	116	155	99	125	117	120	142	133	39	41	150	54
August	90	161	131	146	129	90	158	143	140	28	42	99	41

W O O L (See also graph p. 104)

Wool deliveries into the Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn stores in June quarter and in July/August 1960 were about 18 percent. less than in 1959. However, the total of 296,000 bales for the first two months of the new season was near the level of 1958 and 1957. Usually between 10 and 20 percent. of the season's total is delivered in July and August. Sales began early, and the 265,000 bales in store at the end of August 1960 were less than at this time of recent years..

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSAL OF WOOL - NEW SOUTH WALES STORES, Excluding Albury

	1957 : 1958			1959			1960		
	New South Wales			Sydney			Newcastle & Goulburn		
	Quantity in			Thousands of Bales			Total N.S.W.		
Carry-over from June	38	43	58	59	23	82			
RECEIPTS, July-August	309	294	362	218	78	296			
Total	347	337	420	277	101	378			
DISPOSALS, July-August	5	8	25	95	18	113			
BALANCE IN STORE at end of August	342	329	395	182	83	265			
	Value of Sales in £m million								
July and August	.5	.3	1.9	5.5	1.1	6.6			

The weaker tendency in wool prices evident towards the close of the 1959-60 season continued at sales held in July and August, and the downward trend did not steady until the first half of September. The average of 48d. per lb. greasy (on a full-clip basis) for August 1960 was 9.4d. below the 1959-60 average and the lowest price since March, 1959.

WOOL PRICE = N.S.W. = Pence per lb. greasy - (Average Price that would be realised if whole clip were sold at price level of month shown)

SEASON	July	August	September	November	January	May	June	Season
1956-57	65.0	69.0	75.0	77.0	79.0	83.0	79.0	80.5
1957-58	79.ON	73.ON	72.0	64.0	60.0	52.0	53.0	62.8
1958-59	53.ON	47.ON	47.0	45.0	42.5	55.0	53.0	48.3
1959-60	54.ON	59.ON	57.0	56.0	58.0	55.0	55.0	57.4
1960-61	52.OP	48.OP						

N: Nominal. P: Preliminary.

# RURAL INDUSTRIES - Agriculture - New South Wales

Rural holdings in the State in March 1960 numbered about 77,500 covering 173m. acres. The number of cultivated holdings, 46,900 was a little below the 1959 peak, the post-war rise in the number of sheep holdings (38,600) was halted, and the decline in the number of registered dairies (14,900) continued in 1959-60.

The area of crops increased in 1959-60 by 430,000 to 6.9m. acres, the highest in twelve years, mainly because of an increase in the acreage of wheat and green fodder. Progress in pasture improvement, after a halt in 1958-59, continued in 1959-60, when record figures were reached for the area artificially fertilised (5.04m. acres), fertiliser used on pastures (5.2m. cwt.) and area treated by aerial agriculture (2.1m. acres); and the area under sown grasses (9.1m. acres) was only little below the 1957-58 peak (9.2m).

The 1959-60 wheat harvest of 75m. bus. was 9m. bus. greater than that of 1958-59 and has been exceeded on only four previous occasions. The yield per acre was 19.1 bus. as against 20.9 bus. in 1958-59 but it compared well with earlier years. In April/May of this year farmers stated that they intended to sow 4.26m. acres to wheat in 1960-61 which would be 130,000 acres more than in 1959-60. Rice production of 6.7m. bus. in 1959-60 was the highest ever recorded, as was the production of sugar cane, bananas, apples, citrus and stone fruits. Production of oats, maize, barley and hay, although below the 1958-59 peak, remained well above the long-term average for those years.

Gope

## AREA AND PRODUCTION = New South Wales

		A R E A   A N D   P R O D U C T I O N   -   N e w   S o u t h   W a l e s				
		Average	S e a s o n			
		45/6-54/5	1956-57	1957-58	1958-58	1959-60
		T h o u s a n d   A c r e s				
<u>A R E A   U N D E R   C R O P S :</u>						
Grain Crops : Wheat		3,640	1,742	2,258	3,178	3,950
Other		660	606	938	1,390	840
Hay Crops		430	223	482	452	309
Green Fodder or Crops Fed-off		620	813	993	1,238	1,579
Orchards, Bananas, Grapes		108	103	104	108	110
Vegetables		78	68	67	68	66
Other		91	69	74	72	82
T O T A L(Incl.double-cropping)		5,627	3,624	4,916	6,506	6,936
<u>A R E A   O F   P A S T U R E   A R T I F I C I A L L Y</u>						
<u>F E R T I L I S E D :</u> Natural Pasture		3,000}	1,290	1,428	1,155	1,511
Sown Pasture			2,805	3,217	3,165	3,533
<u>A R E A   O F   S O W N   G R A S S E S   &amp;   C L O V E R S</u> (incl.						
paspalum, exc. native grasses)		4,500	9,040	9,238	8,980	9,143
<u>C R O P   Y I E L D S</u>		Q u a n t i t i e s				
Wheat-Grain	mill.bus.	56.11	28.49	10.60	66.44	75.36
Oats -Grain	mill.bus.	8.04	6.27	3.94	27.64	11.12
Maize-Grain	mill.bus.	2.08	1.95	2.34	2.86	2.49
Rice -Grain	mill.bus.	3.52	4.26	5.66	6.62	6.67
H a y	000 tons	564	538	535	1,182	779



# M E A T = New South Wales and Australia

New South Wales meat production of 430,000 tons in 1959-60 was second only to the 1958-59 peak of 458,000. Record slaughterings of sheep and lambs (10.5 mill.) lifted production of mutton by 12,000 tons to 100,700 and of lamb by 13,200 tons to 80,500 tons. This partly offset the decline in cattle slaughterings (from 1.9m. to 1.5m.) leading to a 19 percent. fall in beefmeat production (to 222,900 tons).

Similar trends for 1959-60 apply to the whole of Australia, with production of mutton increasing by 16 percent. and lamb by 9 percent. and beef and veal declining by 15 percent. Total fresh meat output fell by 5 percent. from 1.50m. tons to 1.43m. tons, and canned meat output of 66,000 tons was the lowest for eight years.

## MEAT PRODUCTION = New South Wales & Australia = Thousand Tons

MEAT PRODUCTION - New South Wales & Australia - thousand tons								
Year	Beef & Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig-meat	Total Fresh Meat		Canned Meat	
					Bone in Weight		Canned Weight	
	New South Wales					Australia	N.S.W.	Aust.
1957-58	232.5	76.7	51.1	28.7	389.0	1314.5	9.6	79.8
1958-59	274.8	88.7	67.3	27.3	458.1	1500.6	8.7	74.0
1959-60P	221.9	100.7	80.5	26.8	429.9	1426.2	5.8	65.7

Higher prices in 1959-60 offset a fall in Australian export shipments of beef and mutton, but with a fall in the value of other meats. The value of all meat exports decreased from £97m. or 12 percent. of total exports in 1958-59 to £88m. or 9 percent. in 1959-60.

## VALUE OF OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT (Incl. Poultry & Game) - £million

Year	Beef & Veal	Mutton & Lamb	Other Frozen or Chilled	Tinned Meats	Other Meats	TOTAL	
						Australia	N.S.W.
1957-58	21.6	8.4	7.0	15.1	3.2	55.2	7.8
1958-59	55.5	14.0	8.2	15.5	4.0	97.2	17.5
1959-60	55.4	9.1	7.3	13.4	2.8	88.0	14.9

The estimated quantity of fresh and frozen meat moving into consumption in Australia in 1959-60, as in 1958-59, is estimated at about 957,000 tons which means a decrease per head of population from 215 lbs. in 1957-58 and 1958-59 to 211 lbs. in 1959-60. This was due to lower beef consumption, which amounted to 43 percent. of the total of all meat in 1959-60 as against well over 50 percent. in earlier years, while consumption of mutton, 62 lbs., and lamb, 38 lbs., reached record levels. Comparing 1959-60 with the average for 1936-37 to 1938-39 consumption per head has increased for lamb by 152 percent. and for mutton by 4 percent. and decreased for beef by 30 percent. There has been little change in pork consumption but use of bacon and ham has been about one third less than pre-war in recent years.

## AUSTRALIAN MEAT C O N S U M P T I O N = Lb. per Head of Population

Year or Yearly Av.	Beef & Veal #	Mutton #	Lamb #	Pork #	TOTAL FRESH	Bacon & Ham #	Offal	Canned Meat Ø	T O T A L
1936/7-38/9	144	60	15	10	229	10	8	x	253
1957-58	125	51	28	11	215	7	12	5	245
1958-59	117	55	32	11	215	7	12	5	245
1959-60P	101	62	38	10	211	(7)	12	(4)	(240)

(Consumption estimates based on production less exports & stock changes of frozen meat).  
# Carcass Weight. # Cured Weight. Ø Canned Weight. x With fresh meat.

# DAIRYING : New South Wales and Australia

Dairy production in all States, except Queensland and South Australia, was at peak levels in the year 1959-60. Commonwealth milk production increased in the year by 39m. gall. to 1,409m. gall., which is 7m. gall. above the previous record production in 1955-56. Butter production in factories increased from 191,000 tons in 1958-59 to 195,000 tons in 1959-60, but remained less than in 1955-56 and some pre-war years when it exceeded 200,000 tons. Australian butter consumption has been at an annual rate of about 120,000 tons in recent years, and exports were 77,000 tons in 1958-59 and in 1959-60, as against 100,000 tons in the immediate pre-war period. The postwar expansion in the use of wholemilk as fresh milk, and for cheese, condensery products etc. continued in 1959-60 when they absorbed 35 percent. of total wholemilk produced, as compared with 22 percent. in the immediate pre-war period.

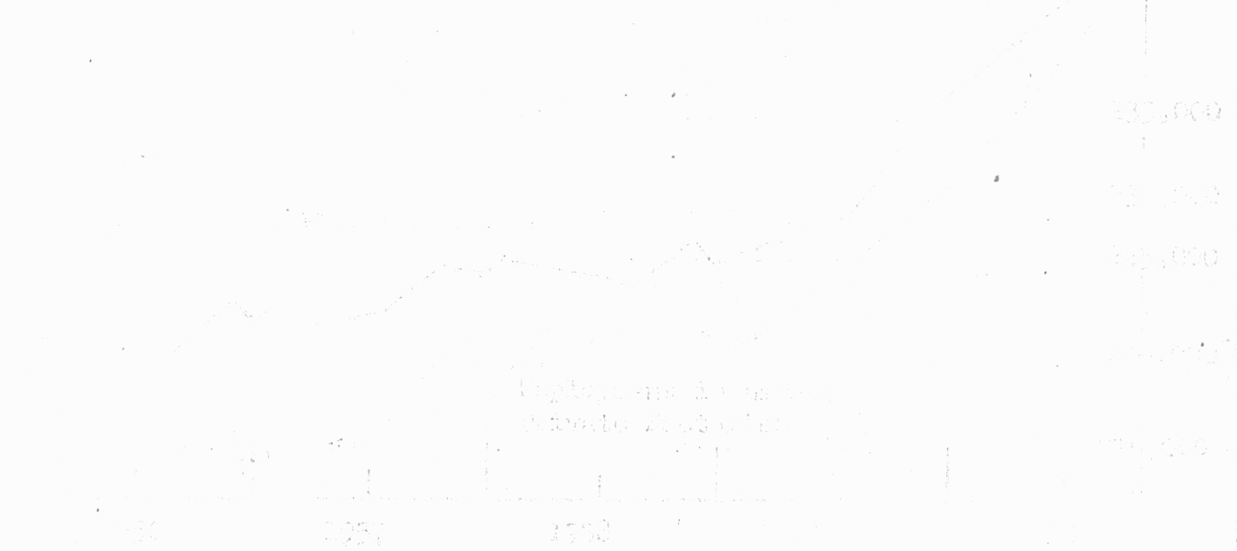
## DAIRY PRODUCTION & USE = Australia = Million Gallons of Wholemilk

Year ended June	1939	1956	1958	1959	1960
<u>PRODUCTION = All Purposes</u>					
New South Wales	311	334	289	328	348
Victoria	378	577	565	583	603
Queensland	347	282	211	258	249
Other States	152	209	192	201	202
<u>Australia</u>	1,189	1,402	1,264	1,370	1,409
<u>UTILIZATION (Proportion in brackets)</u>					
Butter (Factory and Farm)	925(78%)	963(69%)	812(64%)	894(65%)	917(65%)
Cheese (Factory and Farm)	65( 5%)	84( 6%)	78( 6%)	95( 7%)	98( 7%)
Condensery Products	38( 3%)	71( 5%)	80( 6%)	81( 6%)	84( 6%)
Other (mainly as fluid milk)	161(14%)	284(20%)	294(24%)	300(22%)	310(22%)
<u>BUTTER, FACTORY PRODUCTION &amp; EXPORTS = Thousand Tons</u>					
Butter : Factory Production	194.8	205.8	172.9	190.9	194.7
Exports	100.7	83.3	51.8	77.4	77.0

Unfavourable seasonal conditions reduced New South Wales dairy production in May (21m. gall.), June (17m. gall.) and July(18m. gall.) 1960 by 10 percent. below the corresponding periods of 1959.

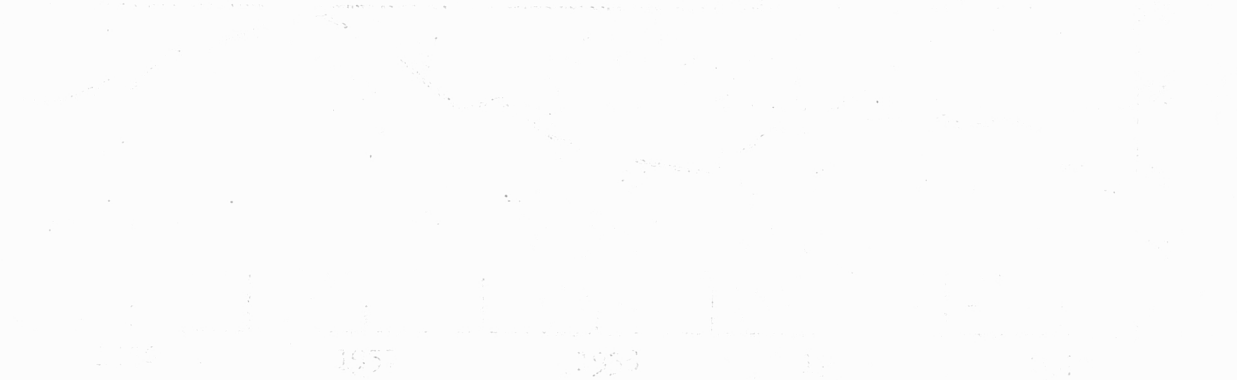
Population (Total)

Population (Total) - 1950



Population (Total)

Population (Total) - 1950



Population (Total)

Population (Total) - 1950



Population (Total)

Population (Total) - 1950



FIG. 2. - CUMULATIVE DEFORMATION

